

ARTICLE 14. EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAPS)

RULE 1. HAPS GENERAL PROVISIONS

326 IAC 14-1-1 ----- HAPS: applicability

(a) The provisions of 326 IAC 14 apply to the owner or operator of any stationary source for which a standard is prescribed under this article (326 IAC 14).

(b) The board adopts by reference and incorporates 40 CFR 61, Subpart A, General Provisions concerning emission standards for hazardous air pollutants, with the exception of the following sections:

61.04—Address

61.11(f)—Administrator's Authority on Waiver of Compliance

61.12(d)—Alternative Means of Emission Limitation

61.16—Availability of Information

61.17—State Authority

and as modified in 326 IAC 14-1-2. Provisions of waiver of compliance in 40 CFR 61 Section 61.11, Subpart A, shall not apply to sources subject to the requirements established in 326 IAC 14-9.

[As amended at: 11 IR 3011.]

326 IAC 14-1-2 ----- HAPS: definitions

(a) For the purposes of this article (326 IAC 14), the definitions, abbreviations and units listed in 40 CFR 61, Subpart A, Sections 61.02 and 61.03, shall apply with the exception of subsection (b) of this section.

(b) For the purposes of this article (326 IAC 14), the following substitutions shall be made for terms used in the portions of 40 CFR Part 61 adopted by reference:

(1) "Administrator" means the commissioner of the department of environmental management.

(2) "U.S. Environmental Protection Agency" or "U.S. EPA" means the department of environmental management.

[As amended at: 11 IR 3011.]

326 IAC 14-1-3 ----- HAPS: more stringent limitations apply

If emission limitations contained in this article conflict with or are inconsistent with any other emission limitations established by 326 IAC or in a Part 70 permit in accordance with 326 IAC 2-7-4, then the more stringent limit shall apply.

[As amended at: 20 IR 2372.]

326 IAC 14-1-4 ----- HAPS: obtaining federal regulations

Copies of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) referenced in this article (326 IAC 14) may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Copies of the said material are also available from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Management, 105 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46225. All citations to the CFR in this article (326 IAC 14) refer to the version cited in 326 IAC 1-1-3.

[As amended at: 11 IR 3011.]

RULE 2. EMISSION STANDARD FOR ASBESTOS MILLS, ROADWAYS, MANUFACTURING AND FABRICATING OPERATIONS, AND SPRAY-ON APPLICATION**326 IAC 14-2-1 ----- Emission standards for certain asbestos operations: applicability; incorporation of federal standards**

(a) The provisions of this rule shall apply to the following sources:

- (1) Asbestos mills.
- (2) Surfacing of roadways with asbestos-containing materials.
- (3) Manufacturing operations using commercial asbestos.
- (4) Spray-on application of materials containing asbestos.
- (5) Fabricating operations using commercial asbestos.
- (6) Insulating materials that contain commercial asbestos.
- (7) Waste disposal for asbestos mills.
- (8) Waste disposal for manufacturing, fabricating, demolition, renovation, and spraying operations.
- (9) Inactive waste disposal sites for asbestos mills and manufacturing and fabricating operations.
- (10) Air cleaning.
- (11) Reporting.
- (12) Active waste disposal sites.
- (13) Operations that convert asbestos-containing waste material into nonasbestos (asbestos-free) material.

(b) The board hereby adopts by reference and incorporates herein 40 CFR 61, Subpart M, Emission Standard for Asbestos, as amended in 55 FR 48406, November 20, 1990, and 56 FR 1669, January 16, 1991*).

*Copies of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Management, Post Office Box 6015, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015.

[As amended at: 18 IR 2011.]

RULE 3. EMISSION STANDARD FOR BERYLLIUM**326 IAC 14-3-1 ----- Emission standards for beryllium: applicability; incorporation of federal standards**

(a) The provisions of this rule (326 IAC 14-3) shall apply to the following stationary sources:

- (1) Extraction plants, ceramic plants, foundries, incinerators, and propellant plants which process beryllium ore, beryllium, beryllium oxide, beryllium alloys, or beryllium-containing waste.
- (2) Machine shops which process beryllium, beryllium oxides, or any alloy when such alloy contains more than five percent (5%) beryllium by weight.

(b) The board hereby adopts by reference and incorporates herein 40 CFR 61, Subpart C, Emission Standard for Beryllium.

Copies of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Department of Environmental Management, Office of Technical Assistance, 105 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46225.

RULE 4. EMISSION STANDARD FOR BERYLLIUM ROCKET MOTOR FIRING**326 IAC 14-4-1 ----- Emission standards for beryllium rocket firing: applicability; incorporation of federal standards applicability; incorporation by reference of federal standards**

(a) The provisions of this rule (326 IAC 14-4) shall apply to rocket motor test sites.

(b) The board hereby adopts by reference and incorporates herein 40 CFR 61, Subpart D, Emission Standard for Beryllium Rocket Motor Firing.

Copies of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Department of Environmental Management, Office of Technical Assistance, 105 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46225.

RULE 5. EMISSION STANDARD FOR MERCURY**326 IAC 14-5-1 ----- Emission standards for mercury: applicability; incorporation of federal standards**

(a) The provisions of this rule (326 IAC 14-5) shall apply to those stationary sources which process mercury ore to recover mercury, use mercury chlor-alkali cells to produce chlorine gas and alkali metal hydroxide, and incinerate or dry wastewater treatment plant sludge.

(b) The board hereby adopts by reference and incorporates herein 40 CFR 61, Subpart E, Emission Standard for Mercury.

Copies of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Department of Environmental Management, Office of Technical Assistance, 105 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46225.

RULE 6. EMISSION STANDARD FOR VINYL CHLORIDE**326 IAC 14-6-1 ----- Emission standards for vinyl chloride: applicability; incorporation of federal standards**

(a) This rule (326 IAC 14-6) shall apply to plants, as defined in 40 CFR 61, Subpart F, which produce:

- (1) ethylene dichloride by reaction of oxygen and hydrogen chloride with ethylene;
- (2) vinyl chloride by any process; and/or
- (3) one (1) or more polymers containing any fraction of polymerized vinyl chloride.

(b) The board hereby adopts by reference and incorporates herein 40 CFR 61, Subpart F, Emission Standard for Vinyl Chloride.

Copies of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Department of Environmental Management, Office of Technical Assistance, 105 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana [sic.] 46225.

RULE 7. EMISSION STANDARD FOR EQUIPMENT LEAKS (FUGITIVE EMISSION SOURCES) OF BENZENE**326 IAC 14-7-1 ----- Emission standards for fugitive emission sources of benzene: applicability; incorporation of federal standards**

(a) The provisions of this rule (326 IAC 14-7) apply to each of the following sources that are intended to operate in benzene service: pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, sampling connections, systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, flanges and other con-

nectors, product accumulator vessels, and control devices or systems required by this rule (326 IAC 14-7).

(b) The board hereby adopts by reference and incorporates herein 40 CFR 61, Subpart J, Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources) of Benzene.

Copies of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Department of Environmental Management, Office of Technical Assistance, 105 S. Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana [sic.] 46225.

RULE 8. EMISSION STANDARD FOR EQUIPMENT LEAKS (FUGITIVE EMISSION SOURCES)

326 IAC 14-8-1 ----- Emission standards for fugitive emission sources: applicability; incorporation of federal standards

(a) The provisions of this rule (326 IAC 14-8) apply to each of the following sources that are intended to operate in volatile hazardous air pollutant (VHAP) service: pumps, compressors, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, valves, flanges and other connectors, product accumulator vessels, and control devices or systems required by this rule (326 IAC 14-8).

(b) The board adopts by reference and incorporates 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V, Emission Standard for Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources), with the exception of revisions to sections 61.241, 61.245, 61.246, and 61.247 as specified in 326 IAC 14-8-2 through 326 IAC 14-8-5.

[As amended at: 11 IR 3012.]

326 IAC 14-8-2 ----- Emission standards for fugitive emission sources: definitions

(a) For the purposes of this rule (326 IAC 14-8), the definitions, except for those defined in this section, listed in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.241 shall apply.

“Repaired” means that equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak as indicated by one of the following: an instrument reading of ten thousand (10,000) ppm or greater, detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of five hundred (500) ppm or greater above a background concentration, indication of liquids dripping, or indication by a sensor that a seal system or barrier fluid system has failed.

“Stuffing box pressure” means the fluid (liquid or gas) pressure inside the casing or housing of a piece of equipment, on the process side of the inboard seal.

[As added at: 11 IR 3012.]

326 IAC 14-8-3 ----- Emission standards for fugitive emission sources: test methods and procedures

(a) For the purposes of this rule (326 IAC 14-8), the introductory paragraph of 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.245(b), Test Methods and Procedures, shall read as follows: “Monitoring, as required in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Sections 61.242, 61.243, 61.244 and 326 IAC 14-9-5, shall comply with the following requirements:”.

(b) For the purposes of this rule (326 IAC 14-8), the introductory paragraph of 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.245(c) shall read as follows: “When equipment is tested for compliance with no detectable emissions, the test shall comply with the following requirements:”

(c) For the purposes of this rule (326 IAC 14-8), 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.245(d)(3) shall read as follows: “Samples used in determining the percent VHAP content shall be representative, as determined by the commissioner, of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts the equipment or the gas being combusted in the flare.”

[As added at: 11 IR 3012.]

326 IAC 14-8-4 ----- Emission standards for fugitive emission sources: record keeping requirements

(a) For the purposes of this rule (326 IAC 14-8), introductory sentences in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.246, Recordkeeping Requirements, (b), (c), and (e), paragraphs (e)(2)(i), (e)(2)(ii), (e)(4)(i), and (h)(1) shall read as in subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h) of this section, respectively.

(b) “When each leak is detected as specified in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Sections 61.242-2, 61.242-3, 61.242-7, 61.242-8, and 326 IAC 14-9-5, the following requirements apply:”.

(c) “When each leak is detected as specified in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Sections 61.242-2, 61.242-3, 61.242-7, 61.242-8, and 326 IAC 14-9-5, the following information shall be recorded in a log and shall be kept for two (2) years in a readily accessible location:”.

(d) “The following information pertaining to all equipment to which a standard applies shall be recorded in a log that is kept in a readily accessible location:”.

(e) “A list of identification numbers for equipment that the owner or operator elects to designate for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than five hundred (500) ppm above background”.

(f) “The designation of this equipment for no detectable emissions shall be signed by the owner or operator”.

(g) “The dates of each compliance test required in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Sections 61.242-2(e), 61.242-3(i) [sic., 61.242-3(i)], 61.242-4, 61.242-7(f), and 326 IAC 14-9-5(g)”.

(h) “Design criterion required in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.242-2(d)(5), 61.242(e)(2), and 326 IAC 14-9-5(e)(4) and an explanation of the design criterion; and”.

[As added at: 11 IR 3012.]

326 IAC 14-8-5 Reporting requirements

(a) For the purposes of this rule (326 IAC 14-8), 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.247(b)(5), Reporting Requirements, shall read as follows: “The results of all performance tests to determine compliance with no detectable emissions and with 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Sections 61.243-1 and 61.243-2 conducted within the semiannual reporting period.”.

Copies of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Management, 105 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46225. All citations to the CFR in this article (326 IAC 14) refer to the version cited in 326 IAC 1-1-3.

[As added at: 11 IR 3013.]

RULE 9. EMISSION LIMITATIONS FOR BENZENE FROM FURNACE COKE OVEN BY-PRODUCT RECOVERY PLANTS**326 IAC 14-9-1 ----- Emission limits for benzene from furnace coke-oven by-product recovery plants: applicability**

The provisions of this rule (326 IAC 14-9) apply to each of the following sources at furnace coke by-product recovery plants located in Lake and Porter Counties: light-oil sumps, final coolers, final-cooler cooling towers, and the following equipment that are intended to operate in benzene service: pumps, valves, exhausters, pressure relief devices, sampling connection systems, open-ended valves or lines, flanges or other connectors, and control devices or systems required by 326 IAC 14-9-5, Standards for Equipment Leaks. For the purposes of its volatile organic compound emissions, once a plant becomes a furnace coke by-product recovery plant, it will continue to be considered a furnace coke by-product recovery plant under this rule (326 IAC 14-9), regardless of the type of coke produced in the future.

[As added at: 11 IR 3013.]

326 IAC 14-9-2 ----- Emission limits for benzene from furnace coke-oven by-product recovery plants: definitions

All terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given them in 326 IAC 14-1, in 326 IAC 14-8, and the following terms shall have the specific meanings provided below.

“Annual coke production” means the coke produced in the batteries connected to the coke by-product recovery plant over a twelve (12) month period. The first twelve (12) month period concludes on the first December 31 that comes at least twelve (12) months after the effective date of 326 IAC 14-9, or after the date of initial startup if it is after the effective date.

“In benzene service” means a piece of equipment, other than an exhauster, that either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) that is at least ten percent (10%) benzene by weight or any exhauster that either contains or contacts a fluid (liquid or gas) at least one percent (1%) benzene by weight as determined by the provisions of 326 IAC 14-9-8(b).

“Coke by-product recovery plant” means any facility designed and operated for the separation and recovery of coal tar derivatives (by-products) evolved from coal during the coking process of a coke oven battery.

“Direct-water final cooler” means a final cooler in which the recirculating water, the cooling medium, is in direct contact with the coke oven gas.

“Equipment” means each pump, valve, exhauster, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, and flange or other connector in benzene service.

“Exhauster” means a fan located between the inlet gas flange and outlet gas flange of the coke oven gas line that provides motive power for coke oven gases.

“Final cooler” means an equipment used to reduce the temperature of the coke oven gas to improve light-oil absorption in the light-oil scrubber.

“Final-cooler cooling tower” means an equipment used to cool the final cooler water.

“Foundry coke” means coke that is produced from raw materials with less than twenty-six percent (26%) volatile material by weight and that is subject to a coking period of twenty-four (24) hours or more.

“Foundry coke by-product recovery plant” means a by-product recovery plant connected to coke batteries whose annual coke production is at least seventy-five percent (75%) foundry coke.

“Furnace coke” means coke produced in by-product ovens that is not foundry coke.

“Furnace coke by-product recovery plant” means a coke by-product recovery plant that is not a foundry coke by-product recovery plant.

“Light-oil sump” means any tank, pit, enclosure, or slop tank in light-oil recovery operations that functions as a wastewater separation device for hydrocarbon liquids on the surface of the water.

“Semiannual” means a six (6) month period; the first semiannual period concludes on the last day of the last full month during the one hundred eighty (180) days following initial startup for new sources; and the first semiannual period concludes on the last day of the last full month during the one hundred eighty (180) days after the promulgation of this rule (326 IAC 14-9) for existing sources.

“Tar-bottom final cooler” means a final cooler in which the water, after it has cooled the coke oven gas, is forced through a pool of tar.

“Wash-oil circulation tank” means any vessel that functions to hold the wash oil used in light-oil recovery operations or the wash oil used in the wash-oil final cooler.

“Wash-oil decanter” means any vessel that functions to separate, by gravity, the condensed water from the wash oil received from a wash-oil final cooler or from a light-oil scrubber.

“Wash-oil final cooler” means a final cooler in which wash-oil is used as the cooling medium.

[As added at: 11 IR 3013.]

326 IAC 14-9-3 ----- Emission limits for benzene from furnace coke-oven by-product recovery plants: light-oil sumps

(a) The provisions of this section apply to the owner or operator of light-oil sumps.

- (1) Each owner or operator of a light-oil sump shall enclose and seal the liquid surface in the sump to form a closed system to contain the emissions.
- (2) Subdivision (1) shall not apply if, the owner or operator elects to install, operate, and maintain a vent on the light-oil sump cover. Each vent pipe must be equipped with a water leg seal, a pressure relief device, or vacuum relief device.
- (3) Subdivision (1) shall not apply if, the owner or operator elects to install, operate, and maintain an access hatch on each light-oil sump cover. Each access hatch must be equipped with a gasket and a cover, seal or lid that must be kept in a closed position at all times, unless in actual use.
- (4) The light-oil sump cover may be removed for periodic maintenance but must be replaced with a seal at completion of the maintenance operation.

(b) The venting of steam or other gases from the by-product process to the light-oil sump is not permitted.

(c) Following the installation of any control equipment used to meet the requirements of subsection (a), the owner or operator shall monitor semiannually the connections and seals on each control system to determine if it is operating with no detectable emissions, using 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 21, and the procedures specified in 326 IAC 14-8-3(b) and 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart V, Section 61.245(c). The owner or operator also shall conduct on a semiannual basis a visual inspection of each source including sealing materials for evidence of visible defects such as gaps or tears.

- (1) If an instrument reading indicates an organic chemical concentration of more than 500 ppm above a background concentration, as measured by 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 21, a leak is detected.
- (2) If visible defects such as gaps in sealing materials are observed during visual inspection, a leak is detected.
- (3) A first attempt at repair of any leak or visible defect shall be made no later than five (5) calendar days after each leak is detected.
- (4) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than fifteen (15) calendar days after it is detected.

[As added at: 11 IR 3014.]

326 IAC 14-9-4 ----- Emission limits for benzene from furnace coke-oven by-product recovery plants: final coolers and final-cooler cooling towers

No benzene emissions are allowed from final coolers and final-cooler cooling towers at coke oven by-product recovery plants.

[As added at: 11 IR 3015.]

326 IAC 14-9-5 ----- Emission limits for benzene from furnace coke-oven by-product recovery plants: equipment leaks

(a) Each owner or operator of equipment in benzene service shall comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 14-8 and 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, except as provided in this section.

(b) The provisions of 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Sections 61.242-3 and 61.242-9, do not apply to this rule (326 IAC 14-9).

(c) Each piece of equipment in benzene service to which this rule (326 IAC 14-9) applies shall be marked in such a manner that it can be distinguished readily from other pieces of equipment.

(d) Each exhauster shall be monitored quarterly to detect leaks by the methods specified in 326 IAC 14-8-3(a) and in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.245(b) except as provided in

subsections (e), (f), and (g) of this section and in 326 IAC 14-9-6(c).

- (1) If an instrument reading of ten thousand (10,000) ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected.
- (2) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but no later than fifteen (15) calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.242-10(a) and (b). A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than five (5) calendar days after each leak is detected.

(e) Each exhauster equipped with a seal system that includes a barrier fluid system and that prevents leakage of process fluids to the atmosphere is exempt from the requirements of subsection (d) provided the following requirements are met:

- (1) Each exhauster seal system is:
 - (A) operated with the barrier fluid at a pressure that is greater than the exhauster stuffing box pressure; or
 - (B) equipped with a barrier fluid system that is connected by a closed vent system to a control device that complies with the requirements of 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.242-11; or
 - (C) equipped with a system that purges the barrier fluid into a process stream with zero (0) benzene emissions to the atmosphere.
- (2) The barrier fluid is not in benzene service.
- (3) Each barrier fluid system shall be equipped with a sensor that will detect failure of the seal system, barrier fluid system, or both.
- (4) Each sensor as described in subsection (e)(3) of this section shall be checked daily or shall be equipped with an audible alarm.
- (5) The owner or operator shall determine, based on design consideration and operating experience, a criterion that indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier fluid system, or both.
- (6) If the sensor indicates failure of the seal system, the barrier system, or both, based on the criterion determined under subsection (e)(5) of this section, a leak is detected.
- (7) When a leak is detected, it shall be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than fifteen (15) calendar days after it is detected, except as provided in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.242-10.
- (8) A first attempt at repair shall be made no later than five (5) calendar days after each leak is detected.

(f) An exhauster is exempt from the requirements of subsection (d) of this section if it is equipped with a closed vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a control device that complies with the requirements of 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.242-11 except as provided in subsection (g) of this section.

(g) Any exhauster that is designated, as described in 326 IAC 14-8-4(d), (e), (f), and (g) and in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.246(e) for no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, is exempt from the requirements of subsection (d) of this section if the exhauster:

- (1) is demonstrated to be operating with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as measured by the methods specified in 326 IAC 14-8-3(b) and in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.245(c); and
- (2) is tested for compliance with subsection (g)(1) of this section initially upon designation, annually, and at other times requested by the commissioner.

(h) Any exhauster that is in vacuum service is excluded from the requirements of this rule (326 IAC 14-9) if it is identified as required in 326 IAC 14-8-4(d) and in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.246(e)(5).

[As added at: 11 IR 3015.]

326 IAC 14-9-6 ----- Emission limits for benzene from furnace coke-oven by-product recovery plants: compliance determinations

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this rule (326 IAC 14-9) shall demonstrate compliance with the requirements of 326 IAC 14-9-3 through 326 IAC 14-9-5 for each new and existing source, except as provided under 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Sections 61.243-1 and 61.243-2.

(b) Compliance with this rule (326 IAC 14-9) shall be determined by a review of records, review of performance test results, inspections, or any combination thereof, using the methods and procedures specified in 326 IAC 14-9-8.

(c) For any requests for permission to use an alternative to the work practices required under 326 IAC 14-9-5, the provisions of 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.244 shall apply.
[As added at: 11 IR 3016.]

326 IAC 14-9-7 ----- Emission limits for benzene from furnace coke-oven by-product recovery plants: compliance schedule

(a) Each owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 14-9-3 prior to June 30, 1989.

(b) Each owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 14-9-5 prior to November 30, 1988.

(c) Each owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of 326 IAC 14-9-4 prior to December 31, 1990, and shall accomplish the following tasks according to the schedule provided in subdivisions (1), (2), (3), and (4) of this section.

- (1) Submit by August 31, 1988, a compliance plan to the department of environmental management containing specific control measures for achieving compliance.
- (2) Award contracts for emission control systems or process changes for emission control by August 31, 1989.
- (3) Begin on-site construction of emission control system or process changes by April 1, 1990.
- (4) Complete on-site construction of all emission control systems or process changes and achieve final compliance by December 31, 1990.

(d) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this rule (326 IAC 14-9) shall be in compliance with the requirements specified in subsections (a) and (c) of this section if the coke oven by-product recover *[sic.]* plant is not in operation.

(e) Each owner or operator shall submit a written statement providing evidence to the commissioner within 30 days of each applicable date specified in subsections (a), and (b), subdivisions (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3) and (c)(4) of this section that the requirements of this section have been implemented.

[As added at: 11 IR 3016.]

326 IAC 14-9-8 ----- Emission limits for benzene from furnace coke-oven by-product recovery plants: test methods and procedures

(a) Each owner or operator subject to the provisions of this rule shall comply with the requirements in 326 IAC 14-8-3 and in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.245.

(b) To determine whether or not a piece of equipment is in benzene service, the methods in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.245(d) and in 326 IAC 14-8-3(c) shall be used, except that, for exhausters, the percent benzene shall be one percent (1%) by weight rather than the ten percent (10%) by weight described in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.245(d).

[As added at: 11 IR 3016.]

326 IAC 14-9-9 ----- Emission limits for benzene from furnace coke-oven by-product recovery plants: record keeping and reporting requirements

(a) The following information pertaining to the design of control equipment installed to

comply with 326 IAC 14-9-3 and 326 IAC 14-9-4 shall be recorded and kept in a readily accessible location:

- (1) Detailed schematics, design specifications, and piping and instrumentation diagrams.
- (2) The dates and descriptions of any changes in the design specifications.

(b) The following information pertaining to sources subject to 326 IAC 14-9-3 shall be recorded and maintained for two (2) years following each semiannual inspection and each annual maintenance inspection:

- (1) The date of the inspection and the name of the inspector.
- (2) A brief description of each visible defect in the source or control equipment and the method and date of repair of the defect.
- (3) The presence of a leak, as measured using the method described in 326 IAC 14-8-3(b) and in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.245(c). The record shall include the date of attempted and actual repair and method of repair of the leak.
- (4) A brief description of any system abnormalities found during the annual maintenance inspection, the repairs made, the date of attempted repair, and the date of actual repair.

(c) Each owner or operator of a source subject to 326 IAC 14-9-5 shall comply with 326 IAC 14-8-4 and 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.246.

(d) The provisions of this section apply to an owner or operator of any source to which this rule (326 IAC 14-9) applies.

- (1) The owner or operator shall submit a written statement to the commissioner providing information specified in subdivisions (2), (3) and (4) of this subsection.
- (2) In the case of an existing source or a new source which has an initial startup date preceding the effective date, the statement shall be submitted within ninety (90) days of the effective date, or on a date specified by the commissioner along with the information required under 40 CFR 61, Subpart A, Section 61.10(a)(1) through 61.10(a)(6).
- (3) In the case of new sources that did not have an initial startup date preceding the effective date, the statement shall be submitted with the application for approval of construction, as described in 40 CFR 61, Subpart A, Section 61.07.
- (4) The owner or operator shall include in the statement the following information for each source:
 - (A) Type of source such as a light-oil sump, pump or final cooler.
 - (B) For equipment in benzene service, equipment identification number and process unit identification; percent by weight benzene in the fluid at the equipment; and process fluid state in the equipment (gas/vapor or liquid).
 - (C) Method of compliance with the standard such as use of a wash-oil final cooler, monthly leak detection and repair, or equipped with dual mechanical seals.

(e) A report shall be submitted to the commissioner semiannually starting six (6) months after the initial reports required in subsection (d) of this section and 40 CFR 61, Subpart A, Section which includes the following information:

- (1) For sources subject to 326 IAC 14-9-3,
 - (A) a brief description of any visible defect in the source or ductwork,
 - (B) the number of leaks detected and repaired, and
 - (C) a brief description of any system abnormalities found during each annual maintenance inspection that occurred in the reporting period and the repairs made.
- (2) For equipment in benzene service subject to 326 IAC 14-9-5(a), information required by 326 IAC 14-8-5(a) and in 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Section 61.247(b).
- (3) For each exhauster subject to 326 IAC 14-9-5 for each quarter during the semiannual reporting period:

- (A) the number of exhausters for which leaks were detected as described in 326 IAC 14-9-5(d) and 326 IAC 14-9-5(e)(6);
- (B) the number of exhauster [sic.] for which leaks were repaired as required in 326 IAC 14-9-5(d), 326 IAC 14-9-5(e)(7), and 326 IAC 14-9-5(e)(8);
- (C) the results of performance tests to determine compliance with 326 IAC 14-9-5(g) conducted within the semiannual reporting period;
- (4) A statement signed by the owner or operator stating whether all requirements of 326 IAC 14-9 have been fulfilled during the semiannual reporting period.
- (5) Revisions to items reported according to subsection (d) of this section if changes have occurred since the initial report or subsequent revisions to the initial report. Compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 61, Subpart A, Section 61.10(c), is not required for revisions documented under subsection (e) of this section.
- (f) In the first report submitted as required in subsection (d) of this section, the report shall include a reporting schedule stating the months that semiannual reports shall be submitted. Subsequent reports shall be submitted according to that schedule unless a revised schedule has been submitted in a previous semiannual report.
- (g) An owner or operator electing to comply with the provisions of 40 CFR 61, Subpart V, Sections 61.243-1 and 61.243-2 shall notify the commissioner of the alternative standard selected 90 days before implementing either of the provisions.
- (h) An application for approval of construction or modification, as required under 40 CFR 61, Subpart A, Sections 61.05(a) and 61.07, will not be required for sources subject to 326 IAC 14-9-5 if:

- (1) The new or modified source complies with 326 IAC 14-9-5.
- (2) In the next semiannual report required by subsection (e) of this section, the information described in subsection (d)(4) of this section is included.

*Copies of the July 1, 1986, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Management, 105 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46225.

[As added at: 11 IR 3016.]

RULE 10. EMISSION STANDARDS FOR ASBESTOS; DEMOLITION AND RENOVATION OPERATIONS

326 IAC 14-10-1 --- Emission standards for asbestos demolition operations: applicability

(a) To determine which requirements of this section and sections 3 through 4 of this rule apply to the owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity and prior to the commencement of the demolition or renovation, the owner or operator shall use an Indiana licensed asbestos inspector to inspect thoroughly the affected facility or part of the facility where the demolition or renovation operation will occur for the presence of asbestos, including Category I and Category II nonfriable asbestos-containing material (ACM). The requirements of sections 3 through 4 of this rule apply to each owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity, including the removal of regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM). In a facility being demolished, all of the following apply:

- (1) All the notification requirements of section 3 of this rule apply and a notification is required even if no asbestos is present.
- (2) All the emission control requirements of section 4 of this rule, except as provided in subsection (b) for ordered demolition operations, if the combined amount of regulated asbestos-containing material is any one (1) of the following:
 - (A) At least three (3) linear feet on or off pipes.
 - (B) At least three (3) square feet on or off other facility components.

- (C) A total of at least seventy-five hundredths (0.75) cubic foot on or off all facility components.
- (b) In a facility being demolished under an order of a state or local government agency, because the facility is both structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse, all of the following shall apply:
 - (1) Only the notification requirements in section 3 of this rule and the emission control requirements in section 4(4) through 4(8) and 4(11) through 4(12) of this rule shall apply.
 - (2) The owner or operator must assume that the debris in the wreckage is contaminated with RACM and dispose of all demolition debris as RACM unless a licensed Indiana inspector has thoroughly inspected the affected facility and certifies that no RACM is present.
 - (3) All RACM and any asbestos-contaminated debris or assumed RACM shall be properly disposed of at a waste disposal site operated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 61.150* and 329 IAC 10-8.
- (c) In a facility being renovated, including any individual, nonscheduled renovation operation, the following shall apply:
 - (1) All the notification requirements of section 3 of this rule apply if the combined amount of RACM to be stripped, removed, dislodged, cut, drilled, or similarly disturbed is any one (1) of the following:
 - (A) At least two hundred sixty (260) linear feet on or off pipes.
 - (B) At least one hundred sixty (160) square feet on or off other facility components.
 - (C) A total of at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on or off all facility components.
 - (2) All the emission control requirements of section 4 of this rule apply if the combined amount of RACM to be stripped, removed, dislodged, cut, drilled, or similarly disturbed is any one (1) of the following:
 - (A) At least three (3) linear feet on or off pipes.
 - (B) At least three (3) square feet on or off other facility components.
 - (C) A total of at least seventy-five hundredths (0.75) cubic foot on or off all facility components.
- (d) For emergency renovation projects, the following shall apply:
 - (1) The owner or operator must estimate the combined amount of RACM to be stripped, removed, dislodged, cut, drilled, or similarly disturbed as a result of the sudden, unexpected event that necessitated the renovation. All the notification requirements of section 3 of this rule apply if the combined amount of RACM to be stripped, removed, dislodged, cut, drilled, or similarly disturbed is any one (1) of the following:
 - (A) At least two hundred sixty (260) linear feet on or off pipes.
 - (B) At least one hundred sixty (160) square feet on or off other facility components.
 - (C) A total of at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on or off all facility components.
 - (2) All the emission control requirements of section 4 of this rule apply if the combined amount of RACM to be stripped, removed, dislodged, cut, drilled, or similarly disturbed is any one (1) of the following:
 - (A) At least three (3) linear feet on or off pipes.
 - (B) At least three (3) square feet on or off other facility components.
 - (C) A total of at least seventy-five hundredths (0.75) cubic foot on or off all facility components.
- (e) For any planned renovation operations involving individual, nonscheduled operations, the following shall apply:

- (1) The owner or operator must estimate the combined amount of RACM to be stripped, removed, dislodged, cut, drilled, or similarly disturbed during a calendar year of January 1 through December 31.
 - (2) All the notification requirements of section 3 of this rule apply if the combined amount of RACM to be stripped, removed, dislodged, cut, drilled, or similarly disturbed is any one (1) of the following:
 - (A) At least two hundred sixty (260) linear feet on or off pipes.
 - (B) At least one hundred sixty (160) square feet on or off other facility components.
 - (C) A total of at least thirty-five (35) cubic feet on or off all facility components.
 - (3) For any planned renovation operations involving individual, nonscheduled operations, all the emission control requirements of section 4 of this rule apply regardless of the size of the job or whether or not the to date cumulative amount of RACM has exceeded the threshold amount of any one (1) of the following:
 - (A) At least three (3) linear feet on or off pipes.
 - (B) At least three (3) square feet on or off other facility components.
 - (C) A total of at least seventy-five hundredths (0.75) cubic foot on or off all facility components.
- (f) For any operations described in subsections (a) through (e), if circumstances prohibit accurate measurement of RACM present prior to removal, and it becomes apparent during removal that the amount of RACM exceeds the applicable quantities, removal is to cease immediately and the following shall apply:
- (1) All notification requirements of section 3 of this rule apply if the amount of RACM on or off all facility components is any one (1) of the following:
 - (A) At least thirty-five (35) cubic feet.
 - (B) At least two hundred sixty (260) linear feet on pipes.
 - (C) At least one hundred sixty (160) square feet on other facility components.
 - (2) All emission control requirements of section 4 of this rule apply if the combined amount of RACM to be stripped, removed, dislodged, cut, drilled, or similarly disturbed is any one (1) of the following:
 - (A) At least three (3) linear feet on or off pipes.
 - (B) At least three (3) square feet on or off other facility components.
 - (C) A total of at least seventy-five hundredths (0.75) cubic foot on or off all facility components.
- (g) Any person holding a valid Indiana certificate of accreditation, issued under 326 IAC 18-1, on the effective date of this rule shall be considered licensed until the expiration date of their certificate of accreditation.

*Copies of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or are available for copying at the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

[As amended at: 21 IR 3739.]

326 IAC 14-10-2 ---- Emission standards for asbestos demolition operations: definitions

Terms used in this rule not defined in this section are defined as set forth in 40 CFR 61, Subpart A.* The following definitions apply throughout this rule:

- (1) "Active waste disposal site" means any disposal site other than an inactive site.
- (2) "Adequately wet" means to sufficiently mix or penetrate with liquid to prevent the release of particulates. If visible emissions are observed coming from RACM, then that material has not been adequately wetted. However, the absence of visible emissions is not sufficient evidence of being adequately wet.

- (3) “Asbestos” means an asbestiform variety of the following:
- (A) Chrysotile (serpentine).
 - (B) Crocidolite (riebeckite).
 - (C) Amosite (cummingtonite-grunerite).
 - (D) Anthophyllite.
 - (E) Tremolite.
 - (F) Actinolite.
- (4) “Asbestos-containing waste materials” means any waste that contains commercial asbestos and is generated by a source subject to the provisions of this article. This term includes filters from control devices, friable asbestos waste material, and bags or other similar packaging contaminated with commercial asbestos. As applied to demolition and renovation operations, this term includes RACM waste and materials contaminated with asbestos, including disposable equipment and clothing.
- (5) “Asbestos-containing material” or “ACM” means asbestos or any material containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos as determined using methods specified in 40 CFR 763, Subpart E, Appendix E, Section I, Polarized Light Microscopy*, including Category I and Category II asbestos-containing material and all friable material.
- (6) “Asbestos mill” means any facility engaged in converting, or in any intermediate step in converting, asbestos ore into commercial asbestos. Outside storage of asbestos material is not considered a part of the asbestos mill.
- (7) “Asbestos removal project” means any and all activities at a facility involving the removal, encapsulation, enclosure, abatement, renovation, storage, stripping, dislodging, cutting, or drilling that result in the disturbance or repair of any one (1) of the following:
- (A) At least three (3) linear feet of RACM on or off pipes.
 - (B) At least three (3) square feet of RACM on or off other facility components.
 - (C) A total of at least seventy-five hundredths (0.75) cubic foot of RACM on or off all facility components.
- These activities include, but are not limited to, work area preparation, implementation of engineering controls and work practices, and work area decontamination activities required by section 4 of this rule or 29 CFR 1926.1101*.
- (8) “Asbestos tailings” means any solid waste that contains asbestos and is a product of asbestos mining or milling operations.
- (9) “Asbestos waste from control devices” means any waste material that contains asbestos and is collected by a pollution control device.
- (10) “Category I nonfriable asbestos-containing material (ACM)” means asbestos-containing packings, gaskets, resilient floor covering, and asphalt roofing products containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos as determined using the method specified in 40 CFR 763*, Subpart E, Appendix E, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy*.
- (11) “Category II nonfriable asbestos-containing material (ACM)” means any material, excluding Category I nonfriable ACM, containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos as determined using the method specified in 40 CFR 763*, Subpart E, Appendix E, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy* that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by either hand pressure or mechanical forces reasonably expected to act on the material.
- (12) “Commercial asbestos” means any material containing asbestos that is extracted from ore and has value because of its asbestos content.
- (13) “Cutting” means to penetrate with a sharp-edged instrument and includes sawing, but does not include shearing, slicing, or punching.
- (14) “Demolition” means the wrecking or taking out of any load-supporting structural

member of a facility together with any related handling operations or the intentional burning of any facility.

- (15) "Emergency renovation operation" means a renovation or operation that was not planned but results from a sudden, unexpected event that, if not immediately attended to, presents a safety or public health hazard, or is necessary to protect equipment from damage. This term includes operations necessitated by nonroutine failures of equipment.
- (16) "Facility" means any:
- (A) school building;
 - (B) institutional, commercial, public, or industrial building or residential structure, installation, or building (including any structure, installation, or building containing condominiums or individual dwelling units operated as a residential cooperative, but excluding residential buildings having four (4) or fewer dwelling units);
 - (C) ship; and
 - (D) active or inactive waste disposal site.

For purposes of this definition, any building, structure, or installation that contains a loft used as a dwelling is not considered a residential structure, installation, or building. Any structure, installation, or building that was previously subject to this article is included regardless of its current use or function.

- (17) "Facility component" means any part of a facility, including equipment.
- (18) "Friable asbestos material" means any material containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos as determined using the method specified in 40 CFR 763, Subpart E, Appendix E, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy*, that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder either by hand pressure or mechanical forces reasonably expected to act on the material. If the asbestos content is less than ten percent (10%) as determined by a method other than point counting by polarized light microscopy (PLM), verify the asbestos content by point counting using PLM.
- (19) "Fugitive source" means any source of emissions not controlled by an air pollution control device.
- (20) "Glove bag" means a sealed compartment with attached inner gloves used for the handling of ACM. Properly installed and used, glove bags provide a small work area enclosure typically used for small scale asbestos stripping operations. Information on glove bag installation, equipment and supplies, and work practices is contained in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) final rule on occupational exposure to asbestos (Appendix G to 29 CFR 1926.1101*).
- (21) "Grinding" means to reduce to powder or small fragments and includes mechanical chipping or drilling.
- (22) "HEPA filter" means a high efficiency particulate air filter capable of trapping and retaining at least ninety-nine and ninety-seven hundredths percent (99.97%) of all monodispersed particles of three-tenths (0.3) micrometers in diameter or larger.
- (23) "In poor condition" means the binding of the material is losing its integrity as indicated by peeling, cracking, or crumbling of the material.
- (24) "Inactive waste disposal site" means any disposal site or portion of it where additional asbestos-containing waste material has not been deposited within the previous twelve (12) months.
- (25) "Installation" means any building or structure or any group of buildings or structures at a single demolition or renovation site that are under the control of the same owner or operator (or owner or operator under common control), including, but not limited to, a group of residential buildings being demolished as part of an urban renewal project or highway project.

- (26) “Leak-tight” means that solids or liquids cannot escape or spill out. It also means dust-tight.
- (27) “Malfunction” means any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner so that emissions of asbestos are increased. Failures of equipment shall not be considered malfunctions if they are caused in any way by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset conditions, equipment breakdown, or process failure.
- (28) “Manufacturing” means the combining of commercial asbestos or, in the case of woven friction products, the combining of textiles containing commercial asbestos with any other materials, including commercial asbestos, and the processing of this combination into a product. Chlorine production is considered a part of manufacturing.
- (29) “Nonfriable asbestos-containing material” means any material containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos as determined using the method specified in 40 CFR 763, Subpart E, Appendix E, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy*, that, when dry, cannot be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by either hand pressure or mechanical forces reasonably expected to act on the material.
- (30) “Nonscheduled renovation operation” means a renovation operation necessitated by the routine failure of equipment, which is expected to occur within a given period based on past operating experience, but for which an exact date cannot be predicted.
- (31) “Ordered demolition” means demolition of a facility under an order of a state or local governmental agency, issued because the facility is both structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse.
- (32) “Outside air” means the air outside buildings and structures, including, but not limited to, the air under a bridge or in an open air ferry dock.
- (33) “Owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity” means any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the facility being demolished or renovated or any person who owns, leases, operates, controls, or supervises the demolition or renovation operation, or both.
- (34) “Particulate asbestos material” means finely divided particles of asbestos or material containing asbestos.
- (35) “Planned renovation operations” means a renovation operation, or a number of such operations, in which some RACM will be removed or stripped within a given period of time and that can be predicted. Individual, nonscheduled operations are included if a number of such operations can be predicted to occur during a given period of time based on operating experience.
- (36) “Regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM)” means the following:
- (A) Friable asbestos material.
 - (B) Category I nonfriable ACM that has become friable.
 - (C) Category I nonfriable ACM that will be or has been subjected to sanding, grinding, cutting, abrading, or burning.
 - (D) Category II nonfriable ACM that has a high probability of becoming or has become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by the forces expected to act on the material in the course of demolition or renovation operations regulated by this article.
- The term does not include nonfriable asbestos-containing resilient floor covering materials unless the materials are sanded, beadblasted, or mechanically pulverized so that visible asbestos emissions are discharged or the materials are burned. Resilient floor covering materials, including sheet vinyl flooring, resilient tile, and associated adhesives.
- (37) “Remove” means to take out RACM or facility components that contain or are covered with RACM from any facility.

- (38) "Renovation" means altering a facility or one (1) or more facility components in any way, including the stripping or removal of RACM from a facility component together with any related handling operation. Operations in which load-supporting structural members are wrecked or taken out are demolitions.
- (39) "Resilient floor covering" means asbestos-containing floor tile, including asphalt and vinyl floor tile, and sheet vinyl floor covering containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos as determined using polarized light microscopy according to the method specified in 40 CFR 763, Subpart E, Appendix E, Section 1, Polarized Light Microscopy*.
- (40) "Roadways" means surfaces on which vehicles travel. The term includes, among other surfaces, public and private highways, roads, streets, parking areas, and driveways.
- (41) "Sanitary landfill" has the meaning set forth in 329 IAC 10-2-116.
- (42) "School" means any combination of grades kindergarten, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12.
- (43) "School building" means the following:
- (A) Any structure at a school suitable for use as a classroom, laboratory, library, school eating facility, or facility used for the preparation of food.
 - (B) Any gymnasium or other facility at a school that is specifically designed for athletic or recreational activities for an academic course in physical education.
 - (C) Any other facility used by a school for the instruction or housing of students or for the administration of educational or research programs.
 - (D) Any maintenance, storage, or utility facility, including any hallway, essential to the operation of any facility described in clauses (A) through (C).
 - (E) Any portico or covered exterior hallway or walkway that is part of a school.
 - (F) Any exterior portion of a mechanical system used to heat, ventilate, or air condition (HVAC) the interior space of a school.
- (44) "Strip" means to take off RACM from any part of a facility or facility components.
- (45) "Structural member" means any load-supporting member of a facility, such as beams and load-supporting walls or any nonload-supporting member, such as ceilings and nonload-supporting walls.
- (46) "Visible emissions" means any emissions, which are visually detectable without the aid of instruments, emitted from RACM or asbestos-containing waste material, or from any asbestos milling, manufacturing, or fabricating operation. This does not include condensed uncombined water vapor.
- (47) "Waste generator" means any owner or operator of a source covered by this article whose act or process produces asbestos-containing waste material.
- (48) "Waste shipment record" means the shipping document, required to be originated and signed by the waste generator, used to track and substantiate the disposition of asbestos-containing waste material.
- (49) "Work area" means the facility, room, or portion of a facility or room where an asbestos removal project is about to occur, is in progress, or has been completed, extending to the point where access to the area, as indicated by either the plastic or poly which forms and surrounds the containment area, or demarcation by sign(s) or barrier tape, including, but not limited to, the glove bag operation area, is limited to those workers or supervisors, or other persons authorized by the employer and required by work duties to be present in regulated areas, implementing the asbestos removal project.
- (50) "Working day" means Monday through Friday and includes holidays that fall on any of the days Monday through Friday.

*Copies of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or are available for copying at the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 .

[As amended at: 21 IR 3740.]

326 IAC 14-10-3 ---- Emission standards for asbestos demolition operations: notification requirements

Each owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity to whom this section applies shall do the following:

- (1) Provide the department with written notice of the intention to demolish or renovate on a form to be provided by the department and update such notice as necessary, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (A) When the amount of affected RACM increases or decreases by at least twenty percent (20%).
 - (B) If there is a change in the following:
 - (i) Asbestos removal or demolition start date.
 - (ii) Removal or demolition contractor.
 - (iii) Waste disposal site.
- (2) Postmark or deliver the notice as follows:
 - (A) At least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or any other activity, such as site preparation, begins that would break up, dislodge, or similarly disturb asbestos material if the operation is a demolition operation described in section 1(a) of this rule and the facility contains at least three (3) square feet, three (3) linear feet, or seventy-five hundredths (0.75) cubic foot of RACM on or off facility components.
 - (B) At least ten (10) working days before demolition begins if the operation is a demolition operation described in section 1(a) of this rule and the facility contains less than three (3) square feet, three (3) linear feet, or seventy-five hundredths (0.75) cubic foot of RACM, on or off facility components, or there is no asbestos in the facility.
 - (C) As early as possible before demolition begins if the operation is an ordered demolition operation described in section 1(b) of this rule.
 - (D) At least ten (10) working days before asbestos stripping or removal work or any other activity, such as site preparation, begins that would break up, dislodge, or similarly disturb asbestos material, begins if the operation is a renovation operation described in section 1(c) of this rule.
 - (E) As early as possible before asbestos stripping or removal work begins, but not later than the following working day, if the operation is an emergency renovation operation described in section 1(d) of this rule.
 - (F) At least ten (10) working days before the end of the calendar year preceding the year for which notice is being given for planned renovation operations involving individual, nonscheduled operations described in section 1(e) of this rule.
 - (G) Delivery of the notice by the U.S. Postal Service, commercial delivery service, or hand delivery is acceptable. A copy of the previous notification being revised shall be attached to the new, revised notification.
 - (H) In the case of a revised notice, a copy of the original notice shall be attached.
- (3) Include the following information in the notice:
 - (A) An indication of whether the notice is the original, a revised, or cancelled copy, if applicable.
 - (B) Name, address, and telephone number of both the facility owner and operator,

the asbestos removal contractor owner or operator, and the demolition contractor owner or operator.

- (C) Type of operation: demolition, demolition by intentional burning, ordered demolition, renovation, emergency renovation, or planned nonscheduled renovation (annual notice).
- (D) Description of the facility or affected part of the facility, including the size in square feet, number of floors, age, and present and prior use of the facility.
- (E) Procedure, including analytical methods, employed to detect the presence and amount of RACM and Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM.
- (F) Estimate of the approximate amount of RACM to be removed in the facility in terms of linear feet of pipe, square feet on other facility components, total cubic feet on all facility components, or total amount off all facility components where the length or area could not be measured previously. Also estimate the approximate amount of Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM in the affected part of the facility that will not be removed before demolition.
- (G) Location and street address, including building number or name and floor or room number, if appropriate, city, county, and state, of the facility being demolished or renovated.
- (H) Scheduled starting and completion dates of asbestos removal project, as defined in section 2(7) of this rule, such as site preparation, that would break up, dislodge, or similarly disturb RACM in a demolition or renovation. Planned renovation operations involving individual, nonscheduled operations shall only include the beginning and ending dates of the report period as described in section 1(e) of this rule.
- (I) For renovation operations, scheduled starting and completion dates of the renovation project.
- (J) For demolition operations, scheduled starting and completion dates of the actual facility demolition.
- (K) Description of planned demolition or renovation work to be performed and methods to be employed, including demolition or renovation techniques to be used and a description of the affected facility components.
- (L) Description of work practices and engineering controls to be used to comply with this rule, including RACM removal and waste handling emission control procedures.
- (M) Description of procedures to be followed in the event that unexpected RACM is found or Category I or Category II nonfriable ACM becomes crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder.
- (N) Name and location of the waste disposal site where the asbestos-containing waste material will be deposited.
- (O) A signed certification from the owner or operator that at least one (1) person trained as required by 40 CFR 61*, Subpart M, §61.145 paragraph (c)(8) will supervise the stripping and removal described by this notification.
- (P) A signed certification from the owner or operator that the information provided in this notification is correct and that only Indiana licensed workers and project supervisors will be used to implement the asbestos removal project.
- (Q) For facilities described in section 1(b) of this rule, the name, title, and authority of the state or local governmental representative who has ordered the demolition, the date that the order was issued, and the date on which the demolition was ordered to begin. A copy of the order shall be attached to the notification.
- (R) For demolition and renovation projects described in section 1(a) through 1(e) of this rule, include the name, address, telephone number, and license number issued under 326 IAC 18 of the following:
 - (i) Person who inspected the facility for RACM.

- (ii) Person who designed the asbestos removal project if RACM is present, if applicable.
- (iii) Person who will implement the asbestos removal project if RACM is present.
- (S) For emergency renovations described in section 1(d) of this rule, the date and hour that the emergency occurred, a description of the sudden, unexpected event, and an explanation of how the event caused an unsafe condition or would cause equipment damage.
- (T) Name, address, and telephone number of the waste transporter.
- (4) When the stripping or removal of RACM in demolition or renovation operations described in section 1(a) and 1(c) of this rule will begin:
 - (A) on a date after the date specified in the original or the most recent revised notification, provide written notice of the new stripping or removal start date to the department postmarked at least five (5) working days or delivered at least two (2) working days before the start date of asbestos stripping or removal specified in the notification that is being revised; or
 - (B) on a date earlier than the date specified in the original or the most recent revised notification, provide written notice of the new stripping or removal start date to the department postmarked or delivered at least ten (10) working days before the start date of asbestos stripping or removal work begins.
- (5) When the demolition described in section 1(a) of this rule, including the demolition of facilities with no asbestos, will begin on a date later than the date specified in the original or the most recent revised notification, written notice of the new demolition start date must be provided to the department postmarked at least:
 - (A) five (5) working days; or
 - (B) delivered at least two (2) working days;

before the start date of demolition specified in the notification that is being revised.
- (6) When the demolition described in section 1(a) of this rule, including the demolition of facilities with no asbestos, will begin on a date earlier than the date specified in the original or the most recent revised notification, written notice of the new demolition start date must be provided to the department postmarked at least ten (10) working days before the start date of demolition.
- (7) In no event shall RACM removal work (or any other activity, including site preparation that would break up, dislodge, or similarly disturb asbestos material) or demolition activities begin on a date other than the date contained in the most recent written notification.

*Copies of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or are available for copying at the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

[As amended at: 21 IR 3743.]

326 IAC 14-10-4 ---- Emission standards for asbestos demolition operations: procedures for asbestos emission control

Each owner or operator of a demolition or renovation activity to whom this section applies according to section 1 of this rule, shall comply with the following emission control procedures:

- (1) Remove all RACM from a facility being demolished or renovated before any activity begins that would break up, dislodge, or similarly disturb the material or preclude access to the material for subsequent removal. However, RACM need not be removed before demolition if the RACM meets any one (1) of the following requirements:

- (A) It is Category I nonfriable ACM that:
 - (i) is not in poor condition;
 - (ii) is not friable; and
 - (iii) will not become friable during demolition.
 - (B) It is on a facility component that:
 - (i) is encased in concrete or other similarly hard material; and
 - (ii) is adequately wet whenever exposed during demolition.
 - (C) It was not accessible for testing and was, therefore, not discovered until after demolition began and, as a result of the demolition, the material cannot be safely removed. If not removed for safety reasons, the exposed RACM and any asbestos-contaminated debris must be treated as asbestos-containing waste material and must be adequately wet at all times until properly disposed of at a waste disposal site operated in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 61.150* and 329 IAC 10-8.
 - (D) It is Category II nonfriable ACM and the probability is low that the materials will become crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder during demolition.
- (2) When a facility component that contains, is covered with, or is coated with RACM is being taken out of the facility as a unit or in sections, the following shall occur:
- (A) Adequately wet all RACM exposed during cutting or disjoining operations.
 - (B) Carefully lower each unit or section to the floor and to ground level, not dropping, throwing, sliding, or otherwise damaging or disturbing the RACM.
- (3) When RACM is stripped from a facility component while it remains in place in the facility, adequately wet the RACM during the stripping operation. In renovation operations, wetting is not required if the following occur:
- (A) The owner or operator has obtained prior written approval from the department based on a written application that wetting to comply with this subdivision would unavoidably damage equipment or present a safety hazard.
 - (B) The owner or operator uses one (1) or more of the following emission control methods:
 - (i) A local exhaust ventilation and collection system designed and operated to capture the particulate asbestos material produced by the stripping and removal of the asbestos materials. The system must exhibit no visible emissions to the outside air or be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 61.152*.
 - (ii) A glove bag system designed and operated to contain the particulate asbestos material produced by the stripping of the asbestos materials.
 - (iii) Leak-tight wrapping to contain all RACM prior to dismantlement.
 - (C) In renovation operations where wetting would result in equipment damage or a safety hazard and the methods allowed in clause (B) cannot be used, another method may be used after obtaining written approval from the department based upon a determination that it is equivalent to wetting in controlling emissions or to the methods allowed in clause (B).
 - (D) A copy of the department's written approval shall be kept at the work site and made available for inspection.
 - (E) Denial by the department of prior written approval referenced in this subdivision may be appealed under IC 4-21.5-3-7.
- (4) After a facility component covered with, coated with, or containing RACM has been taken out of the facility as a unit or in sections under subdivision (2), it shall be stripped or contained in leak-tight wrapping, except as described in subdivision (5). If stripped, perform either of the following:
- (A) Adequately wet RACM during stripping.

- (B) Use a local exhaust ventilation and collection system designed and operated to capture the particulate asbestos material produced by the stripping. The system must exhibit no visible emissions to the outside air or be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 61.152*.
- (5) For large facility components, such as reactor vessels, large tanks, and steam generators, but not beams, that must be handled in accordance with subdivisions (2) through (4), the RACM is not required to be stripped if the following requirements are met:
 - (A) The component is removed, transported, stored, disposed of, or reused without disturbing or damaging the RACM.
 - (B) The component is encased in a leak-tight wrapping.
 - (C) The leak-tight wrapping is labeled according to 40 CFR 61.149(d)(1)(i)*, 40 CFR 61.149(d)(1)(ii)*, and 40 CFR 61.149(d)(1)(iii)* during all loading and unloading operations and during storage.
- (6) For all RACM, including material that has been removed or stripped, the following requirements must be met:
 - (A) Adequately wet the material and ensure that it remains wet until collected and contained or treated for disposal and is disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR 61.150* and 329 IAC 10-8 (RACM shall be adequately wet throughout all stages of disposal).
 - (B) Carefully lower the materials to the ground and floor, not dropping, throwing, sliding, or otherwise damaging or disturbing the material.
 - (C) Transport the material to the ground via leak-tight chutes or containers if it has been removed or stripped more than fifty (50) feet above ground level and was not removed as units or in sections.
 - (D) RACM contained in leak-tight wrapping that has been removed in accordance with subdivision (3)(B)(iii), (4), or (7)(B)(ii)(CC) (leak-tight wrapping to contain all RACM prior to dismantlement) need not be wetted.
- (7) When the temperature at the point of wetting is below zero degrees Celsius (0°C) (thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit (32°F)), the owner or operator must proceed with both of the following:
 - (A) Remove facility components containing, coated with, or covered with RACM as units or in sections to the maximum extent possible.
 - (B) During periods when wetting operations are suspended due to freezing temperatures, the following requirements must be met:
 - (i) Record the temperature in the area containing the facility components at the beginning, middle, and end of each workday and keep daily temperature records available for inspection by the department at the demolition or renovation site and retain the temperature records for at least two (2) years.
 - (ii) Use one (1) or more of the following emission control methods:
 - (AA) A local exhaust ventilation and collection system designed and operated to capture the particulate asbestos material produced by the stripping and removal of the asbestos materials. The system must exhibit no visible emissions to the outside air and be designed and operated in accordance with the requirements in 40 CFR 61.152*.
 - (BB) A glove bag system designed and operated to contain the particulate asbestos material produced by the stripping of the asbestos materials.
 - (CC) Leak-tight wrapping to contain all RACM prior to dismantlement.
- (8) For facilities described in section 1(b) of this rule undergoing an ordered demolition, adequately wet the portion of the facility that contains RACM and suspect

- RACM during the wrecking cleanup, disposal, and related handling operations.
- (9) Upon completion of stripping and removal operations for demolition projects described in section 1(a) of this rule and renovation projects described in section 1(c) through 1(f) of this rule, collect visible contamination of asbestos by employing one (1) or both of the following cleaning procedures:
- (A) Vacuum all surfaces in the work area using a vacuum equipped with a HEPA filter and remove all standing water.
 - (B) Wet wipe or wet mop all surfaces in the work area and remove all standing water.
- (10) Upon completion of the cleanup requirements identified in subdivision (9), an Indiana licensed supervisor, prior to the removal of the warning signs or other demarcation of the work area, shall perform a final visual inspection of the work area for visible suspect RACM debris. If visible suspect RACM debris is discovered, then the requirements of subdivision (9) shall be repeated until all visible suspect RACM debris has been removed. Upon completion of the above, the licensed supervisor shall certify in writing that the final visual inspection was completed and the work area is free of all visible suspect asbestos debris. This certification shall also include the date of the final visual inspection, the location of the asbestos removal project, and the licensed supervisor's signature. The certification shall be retained by the contractor for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the final visual inspection and must be made available upon request from the department. A copy of the certification shall also be sent to the building owner.
- (11) For any RACM or suspect RACM, the following requirements must be met:
- (A) Any stripped, disturbed, or removed friable asbestos materials that are in a leak-tight wrapping and left at a facility or stored elsewhere prior to disposal must be securely stored in a manner that restricts access by unauthorized persons to the material. The material must be stored in locked containers, rooms, trucks, or trailers. Asbestos warning signs or labels must be prominently displayed on the door of the locked containers, rooms, trucks, or trailers. If such secure areas are not available, other security measures must be employed, including the use of barriers, security guards, or other measures approved by the department. Asbestos warning labels must be posted in all areas where asbestos is stored.
 - (B) When an ongoing asbestos project is interrupted for any nonemergency situation, all RACM that was disturbed, stripped, or removed must be wetted and placed into leak-tight wrapping and stored in a manner consistent with clause (A). If the RACM that was stripped, disturbed, or removed is not, or cannot be, collected and placed into leak-tight wrapping and stored during the abatement interruption, a licensed Indiana worker or supervisor must remain at the job site to prevent unauthorized persons from entering the work area. Asbestos warning signs or labels must be posted on all entrances and exits to the work area.
- (12) If a facility is demolished by intentional burning, all RACM, including Category I and Category II nonfriable ACM, must be removed in accordance with this rule before burning. Asbestos-containing material may not be burned.
- (13) No asbestos removal project shall be implemented at a facility regulated by this rule unless at least one (1) Indiana licensed asbestos project supervisor, trained in the provisions of this rule and 40 CFR 61, Subpart M*, and the means of complying with them, is present on-site in the work area during the asbestos removal project. Every year, the Indiana licensed project supervisor shall receive refresher training from an Indiana approved asbestos project supervisor course as provided for in 326 IAC 18 and 40 CFR 61, Subpart M*. The required training shall include, as a minimum, the following:

- (A) Applicability.
- (B) Notifications.
- (C) Material identification.
- (D) Control procedures for removals, including, at least, wetting, local exhaust ventilation, negative pressure enclosures, glove bag procedures, and high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters.
- (E) Waste disposal work practices.
- (F) Reporting and record keeping.
- (G) Asbestos hazards and worker protection.

Evidence that the required training has been completed shall be posted and made available for inspection by the department at the demolition or renovation site.

*Copies of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 or are available for copying at the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Office of Air Management, Indiana Government Center-North, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

[As amended at: 21 IR 3745.]

326 IAC 14-10-5 ---- Emission standards for asbestos demolition operations: demolition/renovation fees

(a) An owner or operator of a facility subject to this rule shall pay a fee for each project for which a notification is required under section 1 of this rule as follows:

- (1) For stripping and removal operations involving greater than or equal to two thousand six hundred (2,600) linear feet of friable asbestos containing materials on pipes, one thousand six hundred (1,600) square feet of friable asbestos containing materials on other facility components, or four hundred (400) cubic feet of friable asbestos containing materials on or off all facility components, the owner or operator shall pay a fee of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).
- (2) For stripping and removal operations involving less than two thousand six hundred (2,600) linear feet of friable asbestos containing materials on pipes, one thousand six hundred (1,600) square feet of friable asbestos containing materials on other facility components, or four hundred (400) cubic feet of friable asbestos containing materials on or off all facility components, the owner or operator shall pay a fee of fifty dollars (\$50).

(b) The department shall bill the owner or operator who submits notifications pursuant to section 1 of this rule on a quarterly basis as determined by the number of notifications received during the previous quarter. Fees shall be paid by mail or in person and shall be paid upon billing by check or money order, payable to "Cashier, Indiana Department of Environmental Management" no later than thirty (30) days after receipt of billing.

[As added at: 14 IR 607.]